Hon. Secretary State.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. VI.] SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1825. [NO. 268.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, Salisbury, North Carolina, on the 1st of July, 1825.

William Alexander	Thos. Krider
Margaret Allison	William Kenny.
Peter Albright.	Jacob Lipe
John Bostain	Samuel Lucky
Gen. S. Bernard	Robert Lee
David Barns	Nancy Lamb
Burges L. Bell	William Link
John Barber	Catharine Lopasser
Jerry Brown	William Lunn
Peter Barringer	John Linn
Solomon Beck	Daniel McGennis
Paul Bearer	David Morris
William Buie	Henry Michael
Moses Brown.	John Marlin
George Colck	Elizabeth McOrcle
Ibrry Case	Jonathan Mills
Wm. Chunn	Benjamine Maxwell
Henry Call	Capt. Wm. Moore.
John Custis.	John Niblock
Martha Calligo	Mr. Night.
Robert Chunn	Josiah Owen.
Roland Crump	Thos. A. Ponsonby
Chris J. Cowan	James Phillips
James Chambers	Betsy Pelly
John Craige.	Jacob Pool
Joseph Dobbins	Ebenezer Parks
Wm. Dickey	Samuel Price
James Davis.	John Pool
John Ellis	Thomas Pearson
James Ellis	Wm. Pinkston, jr.
George Eagle.	Catharine Rhodesmith
Wm. Fultz	Nathan Riley
Peter Feasour	James W. Ramsey.
Elizabeth Foxe.	Elizabeth Swink
Samuel Gardner	Erastus Smith
Mr. Gluekseur	Arthur Smith
John Gardner, sen.	William Smith
Charles Glover	George Smith
Jane Garriso	James H. Smith
Robertson Grant.	John Smith
William Haden 2	Tobias Smith
Brian Hotchkiss, 2	Alexander Stephens
Henry Highleigh, 2	Thomas Smoot
John Hogg, 3	John Setzer
Joseph Hanes	John Steel
John Hinkle	Zachariah Samuel
Thomas Hughes	David W. Sanders
Alexander Henderson	John E. Telfair, 2
Abbey Harriss	Samuel Torrington
Mr. Hendley	Andrew Thompson
Richard Harris	Christian Tarr
George M. Hileigh	Joseph E. Todd.
Anthony Hatch	John Vail
Douglas P. Haden, 2.	Mary Wall
Winey Jeter.	Henry C. Winders
Peter Krider	Jacob Weaver, 2
John Knight	J. E. Wells, Esq.
Richard Kerr	Jesse W. Walton
James Kincade, 3	John T. Welch
John Kestler	The Heirs of Leonard Wagoner
Phillip Krell	
Israel Kitleham, Esq.	Joseph Williams
George Krider	William Wert.
Peter Kern	Barna Young.

t63 SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

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REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. Carolina, on the 1st day of July, 1825.

William Andrews.	John Locke
Daniel Blackwelder	Godfret Lipe.
Jacob Boston	James K. Morgan
Daniel Bradford.	Abigail Morrison
Hugh Campbell, 2	Richard Martin
Moses Clay.	John M. Milster
Henry Dolon	James McClain
Alexander Dorton	Nath'l. Monteeth.
Elizabeth P. Doby	Joseph Niceler.
Isaac Davis	Henry C. Owens.
John B. Fenny.	Samuel Purvians
John Goodman	John H. Plifer.
George Goodman	Parmenio Rogers
Francis Glass	Margaret Reed
Isaac Gross.	John W. Reed.
John Hall	Jacob Stirewalt
Doct. John P. Haynes	Jane Shinn
Margaret E. Harris.	Daniel Speck.
George Krider	James D. White.
Richard King.	John Yowman.

t68 D. STORKE, P. M.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. July 1st, 1825.

John Billings	Nancy Killion.
Henry Brinly	George Long.
William Butler, or Kemp Carey	Green Majee, 2
	Henry Mikel
Brantly Coggins	Amos Myers,
Eli Coble.	Andrew Myers.
Margaret Daniel.	Jordan Parish
Rev. Wilie Ellis	Isaac Payne.
Richard Ellis.	John Richard
Jacob Gobble.	Nathan Riley.
John F. C. Heitman	John Simpson
Reuben Holmes.	Jacob Sink
Hamblin Jordan.	

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. Hosea Redman *vs.* Wesley Keaton: Original attachment, returned, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this cause resides beyond the bounds of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of said court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

t71 Test: R. SIMONTON, Cl'k.

ORIGINAL.

At the solicitation of the Committee of Arrangements at the late celebration of the 4th of July in this place, Mr. Smith has consented to the publication of the Oration delivered by him on that occasion.

AN ORATION,

Delivered by Mr. Ashbel Smith, at the celebration of the Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence in Salisbury, N. C. on the 4th of July, 1825.

From the foundation of the world to the present time, no event in the political history of man has occurred so important and interesting to the happiness of millions, as the Declaration of Independence by the United States of North America. The anniversary of this joyful event, we, my friends, are assembled to celebrate. To it we bid a cordial welcome. On such an occasion the heart of every true American beats high with a just and noble pride. Other countries are decked with pageantry to commemorate the birth-day of their tyrant. On this anniversary of the birth-day of Liberty, twelve millions of freemen pour out the grateful effusions of their souls. We celebrate the cause of freemen against tyrants, the triumph of liberty over oppression. But where are its authors? Of them who achieved our independence some have sealed it with their blood; and are translated to brighter mansions above. They who remain are fast verging to the silent grave. But their memory will not be forgotten. Their deeds have wrought them an imperishable fame. Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, and hosts of heroes and sages of the American revolution form a constellation, which will shine brighter and brighter as time rolls on: before whom autocrats and majesties shrink into their original nothingness; and Alexanders, and Cæsars, and Buonapartes, are lost among the undistinguished mass of mankind; or remembered only for the crimes they committed, or the misery they occasioned.

That we have just cause of exultation; that the Declaration of Independence was not a visionary scheme; that its achievement was not the work of rebels and demagogues, and unattended with any advantages, will be clear from a comparison of our condition with those of other countries.

Great Britain, the boast of the old world, groans under an enormous national debt of 3000 millions of dollars. One ninth of her population are state paupers. The impotent, imbecile tyrant Ferdinand, supported by a body of foreign mercenaries, sway the sceptre over revolutionized Spain. Her inhabitants possess neither intelligence and ability to devise, nor energy to execute; slaves to a priesthood; a foreign army in the bosom of their own country, keeps them in subjection. For years, France was one extensive field of bloodshed—and what was the result—a Bourbon still on the necks of the people. The Holy Alliance, that name of detestation, are the scourge and curse of Europe. The Greeks are perishing in the struggle to recover their ancient independence. In this western world, the new republics, before their powers are concentrated, and their independence firmly established, are menaced with an attempt by their mother country, that most odious of names for cruelty, to wrest from them their hard-earned, well deserved liberty. The despotism of the Turks, the superstitious servility of the Asiaticks, and chaotic darkness of Afric degradation, I will pass unnoticed. Their condition beggars description, and comparison with them is degradation.

But when we turn our eyes to these United States, how different a scene is presented to our view. Forty nine times, the sun in his annual course, has illumined independent America, and beheld us increasing with unexampled rapidity in wealth and population. Neither oppression, nor discord, nor danger has any place here. Poverty bends not the knee to wealth; and power imposes not the yoke of oppression on helplessness. Here reign that peace which knows no cause of fear; that security which arises from conscious strength and fearlessness from without, and an equal and impartial administration of justice within.—Here the arts and sciences flourish, and what is of infinitely more importance, knowledge and intelligence are extensively diffused throughout every class. British reviewers may sneer; but if we can boast of fewer giants in Literature than Britain, we also have fewer totally ignorant. The strong arm of power does not bind us down to any established form of religious worship. Each man follows the dictates of his own reason, and the admonitions of his own conscience. These, O Liberty! are thy blessings—these are the fruits of thy benignant influence. But this is the fair side of the picture. Thorns are concealed beneath the roses. If we expect here to realize the halcyon days of poetry, if we launch forth into the wild regions of conjecture and mazes of fancy, imagining that we shall be entirely exempt from the vicissitudes and calamities which have fallen to the lot of other nations, time most assuredly will undeceive us. This nation is not naturally more virtuous than others. Human nature is the same in every age, and under every clime. If men were angels, Government would be unnecessary. Where Government exists, there must be subordination. "Subordination supposes power on the one part, and subjection on the other. If this power be placed in the hands of men, it will sometimes be abused."

Among the most formidable dangers which beset us, is an undue influence used in elections—a species of bribery. It is a growing evil of the first magnitude—than which, nothing can be more hostile to the rights of the people. By vitiating the purity of representation, it strikes at the root, it saps the foundation of liberty. If permitted, we in vain boast of our elective franchise—the pride of freemen. Neither the temporising expedients of Solon, nor the sanguinary edicts of Draco, could exterminate bribery from Athens. English Law has in vain attempted to destroy corruption in her representatives. Our only source of hope is in the integrity of the people to resist its first approaches. Let us then crush this insidious enemy, while to crush it is in our power.

Sectional prejudices portend no good to this nation. They tend to weaken the bands of union. Recent events unfortunately prove that apprehensions from this source are not without foundation. *Union* is one of the firmest pilars of our republican institutions. Neighboring nations are always rivals—and what is a rival but another name for an enemy! The Union is a restraint upon local factions and insurrections—upon the ambition of powerful individuals in the single states. It diminishes opportunities to foreign intrigue. It prevents extensive military establishments, and guarantees to each state a republican form of government. And the man who attempts to loose the bands of Union, to remove the salutary checks which it imposes, is a traitor and enemy to his country.

We are likewise exposed to the tumults and calamities which the passions and ambition of man excite.

Luxury, the foe of republics, will tempt us with her bewitching poisons.

Whether amidst the dangers to which we are exposed, we shall be able to maintain our republican institutions, and preserve our liberty—time only can determine. Our resources and advantages are superior to what any nation ever before possessed, and amply adequate to the accomplishment of this object.

Our country extends from the St Lawrence to the Gulph of Mexico. It is washed on the East by the Atlantic, and on the West by the Pacific. We are not like the republics of old, cooped within the walls of a single city. Our population is diffused over a vast and extensive territory, through which the seeds of dissension cannot be spread in a moment. The freedom of the Press is of vast political importance in upholding our republican institutions. Tyrants, with their brows sparkling with diadems, and surrounded by sycophants, quake and tremble on their thrones at the influence of the press. Their power rests on ignorance. Intelligence never will submit to the yoke of oppression.

And here I would fain advert to another support of our republican institutions—that Religion whose origin is from above, whose author is divine. The minds of many will be struck with horror at the idea of bringing religion in aid of our government. The soul revolts from the recollection of the blood spilt at the shrine of religious bigotry—and chills at the recital of the cursed unions of church and state, in which *religion* has been made an infernal engine of cruelty and destruction. But in mentioning Christianity as a support of our republican institutions, I would not even insinuate that it should even become an instrument in the hands of Government for any purpose whatever. So far from it—nothing is more to be deprecated than the establishment of a national religion, however divine its original or how pure soever the doctrine, it inculcates. Religion is a subject which this Government has wisely left to every man's conscience. In this way Christianity is of immense importance considered merely in a political point of view. It is indeed a still small voice, but its effects are wonderful. It reaches those cases which neither law nor power can affect. It binds the heart with cords of silk, yet indissoluble as chains of iron. The religious systems of the ancients required certain ceremonies to be performed, auguries to be taken—but their influence extended no farther. All knowledge of religion except a blind devotion to the omens of priests and augurs, was sedulously concealed from the mass of the people. It was an instrument in the hands of a rich and powerful aristocracy to oppress the poor and helpless. With victims smoking on the altar, the suppliant besought success in schemes of devastation, carnage and bloodshed. An offended deity was frequently propitiated with human blood. Such were the religious systems of antiquity; and such were the consequences—a curse instead of a blessing. Widely different are the effects of Christianity. It inculcates moderation, integrity, obedience to constituted authority, and the other virtues, by sanctions the most awful, and motives the most powerful, that can be presented to man.

When we consider the structure of our government, and bring before our minds the circumstances under which it was framed, we are filled with wonder and veneration. To behold a nation framing for itself a system of government in which religious and political liberty is guaranteed to each individual, is delightful. When contrasted with the tumults and obstinacy which have compelled other nations, in such exigencies, to commit the supreme power to a single person, the dignity of man appears in a light eminently grand, sublime and imposing—it was a spectacle worthy the admiration of angels! Should we attempt to enumerate many of the intrinsic excellencies which this form of government possesses over every other hitherto framed—its tendency to promote the happiness of its subjects—time would fail us. At present to mention some of its most prominent advantages will be sufficient. Those contests which arise from the disputed succession to vacant thrones, and which have drenched other countries in blood, are prevented by the election of the Chief Magistrate. We are not liable to be ruled by a hereditary ideot—"an accident of an accident," whose ignorance or capriciousness may involve us in the calamities of war. Our population is not mown down to maintain the divine right of legitimacy. They who legislate are equally subject to the laws as the least considerable man that lives under them. The system of a national and state government, is a most valuable improvement in modern politics. It combines the strength and stability of a large nation, with the energy and minuteness of operation which characterize small ones. It resembles the planetary system of which this earth is a member. Each state has within itself a centre of attraction by which affairs of minor importance are regulated. The national government, like the sun, imparts strength and energy to each—it binds all in their respective orbits, and preserves them in order and regularity.

But the principal bulwark on which we must depend for the preservation of our liberty and stability of our republican institutions, that without which other resources are comparatively useless, is the intelligence of the community. If there is any redeeming spirit amongst us, it is the intelligence of the people. Point to a nation unpossessed of knowledge, and you point to a nation unpossessed of virtue:—show a nation without knowledge and integrity, and you show a nation of slaves. In tyrannies and despotisms, the more profound the ignorance, the greater is the quiet. In this government where all power emanates from the people, intelligence is the soul of liberty. Without it, all our other resources would indeed be the club of Hercules, but in the hands of an infant. An intelligent community immediately perceives, and is able to resist, all encroachments on their liberty. Intelligence will shed an increased lustre over our prosperity. It will be a pillar of fire to guide us in adversity. In the course of time, our physical strength will become invincible—that we shall not become a prey to internal dissension, faction, and anarchy, we must trust to our moral energy. Should the time ever arrive, (which God forbid) when this people shall be destitute of intelligence and integrity, we may then bid "farewell, a long farewell, to all our greatness." Some will point to the monuments of ancient genius, and ask why such minds could not preserve Greece from Turkish despotism, or rescue Rome from Ecclesiastical slavery. There were indeed collisions of sentiment, which brought forth some of the most brilliant and splendid exhibitions of genius the world ever witnessed. But alas! the violence of the collision shattered the state and endangered its existence. The bulk of their population was sunk in ignorance. It is not sufficient that a few be learned, a few eminent in the arts, or renowned in literature. If the great body of the people are ignorant, our vast territory may become a great Aceldama of blood: christianity itself will degenerate into blind superstition, and a furious and exterminating spirit of bigotry: our republican government may become an engine in the hands of the powerful to oppress the weak: and we may retain the name of republicans long after we shall have ceased to be freemen. To avert so soul-chilling a condition—to perpetuate the blessings which we now enjoy, the inducements of philanthropy are added to those of patriotism. The friends of liberty, in every part of the world, look with an eye of hope and anxiety to this country. Let not their expectations be deceived nor their hopes frustrated. May this government, based on the most liberal principles, and commenced under the most auspicious circumstances, never present to the world the awful spectacle of a republic corrupted by luxury and debased by vice—torn asunder by internal dissensions, and split into factions—whose history will be a series of tumults, oppression and injustice. Let us prove to the world, and more than all, to ourselves and our posterity, that mankind are capable of governing themselves—that we need not the aid of tyrants;—that a *Republic* can exist, and the *people* be happy.

I have endeavored briefly to show the superiority of our condition over those of other countries; to enumerate a few of the most formidable dangers to which we are exposed; and, to point out some of the means with which we can guard against them. That these means will not be neglected; that the independence for which our fathers bled, shall be transmitted to posterity; we have a pledge in the integrity and intelligence of our fellow citizens, and in the pleasing knowledge that the pure flame of patriotism which animated the breasts of our fathers in the eventful period of '76, still glows undiminished, after a lapse of 50 years, in the bosoms of their sons.

Who looks upon an American picture?
EDIN. REV.

AMERICAN GENIUS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris to his friend in Philadelphia, dated April 28th, 1825.

"Mr. William West, (of Kentucky) has finished a very fine Portrait of Miss C. I have never seen any thing more correct or more beautiful. He has refused 500*l.* sterling for the portrait of Lord Byron, and expects for it, on his arrival in England, one thousand guineas. He will leave this city in a few days, and establish himself in London as a portrait painter. I have been of use to him in making his merits known to many of the distinguished English, who assure me that he shall have their patronage; and they express their belief that he will soon realise an independent fortune by his profession. He is greatly improved, not only in his taste, but also in general knowledge and manners, while his modesty and morals remain unchanged."

Mr. David Ayres, of Ithaca, New-Yok, has had *about sixty persons*, between the ages of 8 and 60, employed in making American imitation Leghorns, from native grass. In fineness of braid, texture, and colour, these hats are said to be equal to the imported, though they are sold 25 per cent. cheaper. By late accounts, it is said Mr. Ayers is making a profitable business of manufacturing these hats.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Cocooy, Queen Beetle, or Queen Bug, from Havana, still alive, at the Museum in *New-Haven*, Connecticut.

This astonishing insect is about one inch and a quarter in length, and what is wonderful to relate, she carries by her side, just above her waist, two brilliant lamps, which she lights up at pleasure, with the solar phosphorus, furnished her by nature. These little lamps do not flash and glimmer, like that of the Fire Fly, but give as steady light as the gas light, exhibiting two perfect spheres, as large as a minute pearl, which afford light enough in the darkest night, to enable one to read print by them. On carrying her into a dark closet, in the day-time, she immediately illuminates her lamps, and instantly extinguishes them on coming into the light. But language cannot describe the beauty and sublimity of *these lucid orbs in Miniature*, with which nature has endowed the queen of the insect kingdom.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN.

KELEM, (N. H.) JUNE 3.

The town of Gilsum in this county, voted, at their annual meeting, a sum of money to build a town tomb, sufficiently large to contain the usual number of persons who die within a year. After remaining 12 months the bodies are to be removed to the grave. The professed object is to secure their friends and neighbors from the depredations of the Medical Students.

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *Houses and Lots* in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of *Land*, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy.

ROBERT WORKE.

July 13, 1825. 67

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Allemong & Locke*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands, will present them for payment.

The business of the firm will be settled by Ezra Allemong, who is authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

EZRA ALLEMONG,
GEORGE LOCKE.

Salisbury, July 1, 1825. 65

EZRA ALLEMONG

Returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and informs them that he has purchased the

Stock of Merchandize

of Allemong & Locke, which is now very complete, having just received a fresh supply from Charleston, and which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms, at the stand formerly occupied by Allemong & Locke, at the north corner of the court-house. The favors of those who patronize him will be thankfully acknowledged—they may depend, that every exertion on his part will be used to give general satisfaction.

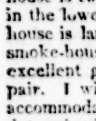
Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by Montfort Stokes and Rachel his wife, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to public sale, on the 1st day of August next, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', two several tracts of land, adjoining the lands of said town, and lying on the Yadkin river and Cub creek, containing, in all, about one thousand acres. The said lands are desirable, as well on account of the large quantity of valuable low grounds which they embrace, as their proximity to the flourishing village of Wilkesboro'. They will be sold at a credit of twelve months and two years. Such persons as are desirous of purchasing, can see said lands on or before the day of sale, by applying to Gen. Stokes.

D. F. CALDWELL, *Trustee.*

July 8, 1825. 3t68

For Sale,



MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper: the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825. 55

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts. G. M.

For Sale, or Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or rent that tract of land with its improvements, on the south west side of the Yadkin River at Beard's Bridge. There are about 500 acres in the tract, only about 60 or 70 cleared.

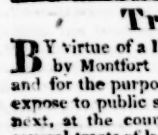
There are on it a large and commodious dwelling house and the customary out houses, near the bridge.

The house is quite new, having been built only a few years ago, and being designed for a house of entertainment is well adapted to that purpose, both from its location and plan;—The situation is remarkably pleasant, and convenient to Salisbury and Lexington, being 6 miles from the former, and 11 miles from the latter, place. For further particulars, apply to

JOHN BEARD, Jr.

Salisbury, July 15, 1825. 67

Stud Horse, for Sale.



ON the Tuesday of Rowan August court next, will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, one likely Stud Horse, (a Dion) the property of Elisha Williamson, deceased: a credit of nine months will be given, on giving bond with approved security.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, *Administrator.*

July 9, 1825 3t68

Book Binding Business.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the *Book Binding Business* in Salem, North Carolina; where may be had, on the shortest notice, all kinds of merchants account Books, and Blank-Work of every description, and old books rebound.

DAVID CLEVEL.

Salem, June 10th, 1825. 3mt75

Strange infatuation:—A beautiful young lady of Cynthiana, Kentucky, cut her own throat, a few weeks since, with a sharp razor, of which she soon died. The cause assigned for the commission of this unnatural deed, was the apprehension, on the part of the young lady, that she was going blind—she having declared that she would prefer losing her life to her eye-sight!

Sixteen hundred and seventy-six emigrants arrived at Quebec from the 15th to the 17th of June past.

Iredell County Bible Society.

THE annual meeting of this society will be in Statesville on Monday the first day of August. A discourse will be delivered on the occasion by the Rev. James Stafford of Thyatira, the annual repast will be presented, officers chosen for the ensuing year, and other necessary business transacted. A general attendance of the members and friends of the society is respectfully solicited.

JAMES CAMPBELL, *Record. Sec'y.*

Statesville July 6, 1825. t68

Negroes for Sale.

ABOUT forty likely *NEGROES* will be sold on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd days of August, at Wilkesborough, N. C. it being the week of Wilkes county court.

M. STOKES.

July 5, 1825. 3t68r

Notice.

THE mercantile concern heretofore carried on in Morganton, under the firm of Erwin, Sudderth & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate settlement to A. H. Erwin or John Sudderth, in Morganton, or their accounts and notes may be found in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. H. ERWIN,
JNO. SUDDERTH,
J. ERWIN.

June 4, 1825. 6t68

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO woman, as a house servant, for whom a liberal price will be given. For further information, apply at this office.

May 9, 1825. 57

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES I. LONG, *Ex'r.*

Dec. 24, 1824. 41

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, living in Iredell county, about 3 miles below Sherrills Ford, at the Catawba, on the 15 inst. a negro fellow by the name of *Peter*; about 6 feet high, spare made, has lost the sight of one of his eyes, (which one not recollected) and a white speck in the pupil of it shows very plain: he is about 35 or 40 years of age; is a rough carpenter, and makes coarse shoes: he will try to make his way to Pennsylvania, in order to gain his freedom. *Ten dollars* reward will be given to any person who will take him up, secure him, and give me information, directed to Fallstown post-office, Iredell county, N. C. so that I get him, and all charges paid. JAMES S. BYERS.

June 19, 1825. 4t68.

New Leather and *Good* Shoes!

EBENEZER DICKSON begs leave again to ask the attention of the public to his Shop. He has just received a supply of the first rate *Leather* from Philadelphia; which he is prepared to make up into

Boots and Shoes,

of the most durable kind and newest style. All persons who want Boots and Shoes, either coarse or fine, may rest assured that they can have them done at my shop, from leather as good as any in the country, and in a style of workmanship equal to any thing in North-Carolina. Ladies' fine shoes made as neat and elegant, and more durable, than any in the stores.

I tender my most grateful acknowledgments to the public for the liberal support they have hitherto given me: and will always be equally thankful for future favors, either in the way of new work, or in payment for old work.

Salisbury, May 2, 1825. pdtSept10

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Thomas Caple *vs.* Jesse Martin: original attachment, levied on one side saddle and some feathers. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Jesse Martin is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for two months, that the defendant appear at our county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 2nd Monday of July next, there and then replevy, plead or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against, and the property so levied on condemned accordingly. Witness, Isaac Craton, clerk of our said court, at office, the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1825. ISAAC CRATON, *Clk.*

Printers fee $3. 8t68

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity April Term, 1825. John Reid *vs.* Benjamin Sherwood and others. It appearing to the Court, that several of the defendants in this case, to wit: Jonas Leatherman and Martha his wife, Ezekiel Clemmons and Phœbe his wife, Levi Reid, Richmond Reid, Thomas Reid, Polly Reid, Nancy Reid, and Geo. Reid, some of whom are minors, are not inhabitants of this state. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that *unless* the persons above named who are of full age appear by themselves, and the minors by Guardian, at the next term of this court to be held at the court house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and decreed accordingly.

6t69 SAM'L. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

June 24th, 1825. Price adv. $2 25.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Mr. White: I have noticed in your paper, occasional mention of the American Colonization Society, and the organization of Auxiliaries in this state. I have thought that a more particular account of this Society might be interesting to many of your readers: The subsequent particulars are transcribed, either from the reports of the Society, or from "The African Repository," published at Washington City, under the direction of the Board of Managers.

"The American Colonization Society was organised at the City of Washington, in December, 1816. The Hon. Bushrod Washington, nephew of Gen. Geo. Washington, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. S. is its President. Among its Vice Presidents, are numbered the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgia; Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky; Hon. E. Howard, Hon. John C. Herbert, and Hon. Isaac McKim, of Maryland; Hon. John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, Gen. John H. Cocke, Gen. Charles F. Mercer, and Wm. H. Fitzhugh, Esq. of Virginia, besides several other distinguished citizens belonging to different parts of the Union.

The object of the Society is stated in the second article of its constitution, viz: "The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their consent) the *FREE people of color* residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the general government, and such of the states as may adopt regulations upon the subject.

"In 1820, the Elizabeth sailed with two agents for the U. S. Government, the Society's agent, and about 80 emigrants; but arriving at an unfavorable season, and selecting for a temporary residence an unhealthy spot, the three agents, and twenty-four settlers, died in the course of a few weeks. This unfortunate expedition greatly discouraged the public mind. In 1821, Messrs. Andrews and Wiltburger, on the part of the Society, and Messrs. Wm. and E. Bacon, the U. S. agents, proceeded to Africa with a considerable reinforcement of colonists; and in obedience to instructions, sought and obtained permission for the settlers to reside at Sierra Leone, until their negotiations with the natives might prove successful.

"Fruitless efforts were made by Messrs. Andrews and Bacon to purchase land in the Bassa country; but immediately after his return to Sierra Leone, the former died; and was soon followed by Mr. and Mrs. Winn, into the heavenly world. Dr. Ayres was now appointed agent for the Society; and, in company with Lieut. Stockton of the United States' schooner Alligator, proceeded with great resolution to effect the object of this institution. After much perplexity and delay, the perseverance and ability of these two gentlemen were successful; and the natives ceded to the Society a tract which was eligible, and, for the present, sufficiently extensive, including Cape Montserado; which affords a site better adapted, perhaps, to the purposes of a Colony, than any other station on the windward coast of Africa. To this territory, since called *Liberia*, the colonists were immediately removed; and Dr. Ayres, after superintending the earliest improvements of the settlement, returned to this country to make a statement of its wants, and obtain the requisite supplies. Before his arrival, however, Mr. J. Ashman was on his way to Liberia, with 15 recaptured Africans, and 35 colonists. He arrived in time to prevent the extermination of the colony, which was repeatedly attacked by the natives, (amounting, at one time, to 1500) in December, 1822. About thirty colonists only were able to bear arms.—The defence of the infant settlement by Mr. Ashman, still suffering the effects of the fever of the climate, evinced a courage and ability which have seldom, if ever, been surpassed.

"In April, 1823, Dr. Ayres revisited Africa, in the Oswego, accompanied by 60 colonists. In December, of the same year, he was compelled by extreme illness to return. On the 10th of Jan. 1824, the ship Cyrus sailed with 105 emigrants. During the present year, 67 colonists have taken passage in the brig Hunter.

"The colony in Liberia consists of nearly 400 individuals. Since the visit of the Society's agent, in August last, it has enjoyed a degree of prosperity, and been marked by a rapidity of improvement, which has rarely been exceeded in the history of any similar establishment.—God has given it his blessing. The eye of the stranger is struck with the religious aspect of the settlement. He beholds, on Cape Montserado, standing in lonely beauty, a christian village. There flourish the virtues of the Gospel, defended by the Almighty from the influences of Paganism,—cherished and refreshed by the dews of his grace. There is in the colony a prevailing, increasing spirit of obedience, industry, enterprize and piety. Schools are established, churches are building, government is respected, agriculture receives general attention, and the wilderness is retiring before the face of civilized man."

Preparations are making by the Society, to send another reinforcement of colonists to Africa, in the course of the ensuing Autumn. Experience has taught, that the whole expense of transportation from the United States to Liberia, does not exceed $26 for an individual. In the Raleigh Register of the 8th inst. it is stated, that money for the use of the colonization Society, may be transmitted, by mail, or by any convenient private opportunity, to Mr. Daniel Dupre, in Raleigh, or to Richard Smith, Esq. Treasurer of the Parent Society, at Washington.

AMERICANUS.

FROM FRANCE.

The N. Y. Evening Post has received Paris papers to the 25th and Havre to the 27th May, by the packet ship *Lewis*, arrived on Wednesday evening. The only political article of interest which they contain, relates to the Greeks, who, we are much pleased to find, had gained new advantages over the invaders, and in other respects were going on prosperously. They obtained a signal victory on Easter day, over the Seraskin Reschiel Pacha, and compelled him to retreat to Janina. They had also captured, near Suda, three Turkish vessels with ammunition, and several Austrian vessels that were conveying provisions to Patras. Abdul Hamid, heir to the Ottoman Throne, of whom his father was extremely jealous, had been got rid of by a violent death, and his brother was dangerously ill. These occurrences, while they favor the views of the Greeks, had caused much grief among the Janissaries, who were very desirous of placing the deceased on the throne. It would seem that the Sultan did not feel altogether easy in consequence of these violent means to insure his safety, for orders had been suddenly issued to countermand the march of the troops destined for Thessaly.

The King of Sweden was expected to follow the example of England, in recognizing the independent States of South America.

The finances of the "beloved Ferdinand" were in so deplorable a state, that he judged it expedient to dispence with the mission of an extraordiary Ambassador to attend the coronation of the French King, as well as with the Spanish Ambassador at Vienna, following the Emperor of Austria to Milan.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The ship Liverpool Packet, Capt. Coffin, arrived at Boston, left New Dieppe on the 10th ult. and brought Amsterdam papers of the 6th. The editors of the Palladium have sent us the following extracts: *National Journal.*

The papers contain the particulars at length of the Coronation of the King of France at Rheims, which took place on the 29th of May, with all the pomp and ceremonies usual on such occasions. The Archbishop blessed the crown and placed it on his majesty's head—The Prelate gave him the sword of Charlemagne—the Chamberlin put on the Purple boots—the Dauphin put on his spurs, &c.

The horses of the King's carriage ran away with it, and he owes his life to the skill of his postillion and coachman. General Curial was thrown from his horse, and had two of his ribs broken. General Bordeselle was thrown twice, but received no injury.

In England, the speculations in foreign Stocks and the various projects, seem to have produced a scarcity in the money market.

The Dutch frigate Pallas, with the Duke of Saxa Weimar as a passenger, sailed from Falmouth, Eng. May 27, for New-York.

A Frankford article of May 21, states that the Egyptian army, sent against the Greeks, was in a perilous situation at Modon.

The great timber ship Columbus, on her way from England to St. John, N. B. was abandoned at sea, a wreck on the 17th of May. *N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Since the 1st day of January last, no less than 276 new post offices have been established. Independently of this addition, says the National Journal, one of the great mails formerly transported but three times a week, has been made a daily mail; and other arrangements, equally valuable, have been made to facilitate the arrivals and departures of the mail in other sections of the Union. Yet, notwithstanding these additions to the annual expenditure, the revenue of the Post Office Department, which has for some years past been inadequate to the expenditure, will, this year, we understand, in consequence of the new modes of business introduced by the present Post Master General, be fully equal to the expenses, and will probably somewhat exceed them. *Baltimore Patriot.*

At the late session of the Legislature of Rhode Island, a resolution was passed, appointing four attorneys, with instructions to sue the State of Masachusetts, in the Courts of the United States, for the right of jurisdiction over a tract of land on the northern boundary of that state, and as counsel for prosecuting the same to a final decision.

Gov. TROUP, the CREEK INDIANS, &c.

In a letter from Maj. Andrews to Col. Crowell, in which the former notifies the latter that he has been suspended from Office, an opinion is expressed of the general correctness of the Agent's conduct, and of the unfairness of the proceedings which have been had in relation to the subject by the authorities of Georgia. Maj. A. says that "the suspension is made from courtesy to the authorities of Georgia, who have repeatedly and urgently demanded it," and that it will be withdrawn should the examinations result in the establishment of his innocence. Gov. Troup is highly incensed at this, and has officially notified the Secretary of War and Maj. Andrews, that all intercourse between the latter and the Government of Georgia is suspended; alleging as a reason for this measure, that if Maj. A. has acted within the letter or spirit of his instructions, "it is obvious that the question which he was charged to investigate had been prejudged at Washington, before his departure from that City, and that consequently the government of Georgia can no longer, consistently with its dignity, hold intercourse with that officer."

Fayetteville Observer.

Col. Crowell, who was not permitted to appear before the committee of the Georgia Legislature, appointed to inquire into his conduct, nor afforded an opportunity of confronting a single witness, that appeared against him, has invited the Commissioners appointed by Georgia, to attend the examination of his witnesses, for the purpose of putting to them any questions, in reference to his deportment, that they may think proper. In his letter to the Commissioners, he says—"In giving you this invitation, I wish you distinctly to understand, that it is not giving under the impression that it is your right—since I have not been confronted with witnesses against me; but is given under a full conviction of being able fully to establish my innocence, by witnesses who shrink not from the ordeal of a cross-examination, and to show you that my defence rests not, like the accusations against me, upon the flimsy foundation of garbled evidence, arbitrarily taken, and improperly reported."

National Journal.

The Georgia Patriot, of June 28, says the expedition that lately marched from Twiggs county, in pursuit of the Indians, having gone as far as the orders from GENERAL GAINES suffered them, and finding no enemy, nor any hostile preparations, have returned to their homes. The same paper adds, that all accounts agree in representing the nation as perfectly peaceable and tranquil: Travelling continues as frequently as formerly through the nation, without interruption from the Indians.

The following is Troup's letter to Maj. Andrews:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, 28th June, 1825.

Sir: I call your attention to a letter purporting to be yours and addressed to the Agent in extenuation of your conduct for the act of suspension, and published in a paper here of this morning called the Patriot. If this letter be authentic, you will consider all intercouse between yourself and this Government, suspended from the moment of the receipt of this.

G. M. TROUP.

T. P. Andrews, Esq.
Special Agent—Creek Agency.

A very extraordinary event is related in the Vermont papers: it is stated that a little boy about 5 years old, in the Town of Randon, Vermont, was frozen to death in a *snow storm*, on the *7th of June!*

An *ice-house* was destroyed by *fire*, in Philadelpia, on Friday last. It was a frame building, upwards of a hundred feet long, and contained a large quantity of ice, the whole of which melted in less than an hour. *National Journal*

A TESTY EDITOR.

Mr. Conover, the *proprietor* of the Cheraw Intelligencer, endorsed upon the margin of his paper of the 17th ult. that he could no longer exchange with us—because, as he alleges, we evince too strong an interest in the welfare of the Town of Fayetteville; and, by his manner of reasoning, supposes, of course, that we are inimical to the prosperity of Cheraw. Very logical, indeed! Then we can't praise Fayetteville, without abusing Cheraw! He has also declared he can no longer exchange papers with the Georgetown Gazette—because, forsooth, the Gazette accidentally omitted to give the Cheraw paper credit of having first publishing the *important* fact of green corn having been fit for use in the latter place on the 10th ult.!! Mr. Conover must have an exalted opinion of the value of his paper, if he imagines that the discontinuance of his exchange with the Georgetown Gazette, and the Western Carolinian, will be a source of grief to the Editor of either this or the Georgetown paper.

THE LATE CELEBRATION

Of the anniversary of the birth-day of our independence appears to have been unusually animated and interesting in all parts of the Union: this augurs well for the perpetuity of our inimitable form of government. When Americans cease to recollect, with gratitude and veneration, the immense price, in blood, treasure and toil, at which the freedom, independence and sovereignty of their country were purchased, then, and not until then, may we entertain any fears that the basis of our republican institutions is becoming insecure.

We add a few to the toasts we gave last week, which were drank on this occasion, at divers places:

AT RALEIGH.

By Dr. A. S. H. Burges—John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States: The bud of his youthful promise has blossomed in the summer of his manhood: May it retain its fragrance amidst the snows of age.

AT HILLSBOROUGH.

North-Carolina: Too virtuous to intrigue for appointments, too proud to beg for them.

AT WARRENTON.

North-Carolina: As she was the first to proclaim Independence, so will she be the last to surrender it.

By Nathaniel Macon, Esq.: A free Press—the shield of freemen—the scourge of tyrants.

AT MILTON.

The present Administration: Constitutionally elected, let it be constitutionally supported or condemned.

By Bartlett Yancey, Esq.: Internal Improvement and Public Education—The pillars upon which must rest the future prospects and hopes of this State.

AT PETERSBURG.

Washington—His virtues his own; his deeds his country's; his success the world's; his fame the chiefest eulogy of man.

The Fair—If choice love should go in quest of beauty, where should he find it fairer than in thee? If pious love should go in quest of virtue, where should he find it purer than in thee?—*Haste to the Wedding.*

AT CHERAW, S. C.

"Prosperity to the towns of Cheraw and Fayetteville, the world is wide enough for both."

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

It is said in the London Morning Chronicle that the observations made by the Duke of York, on the subject of the Roman Catholic Bill, "had the full approbation and concurrence of His Majesty, whose sentiments and opinions his Royal Brother expressed and delivered by his desire, in the late memorable speech." We could scarcely have given credit to this statement, were we not convinced that consistency is not one of the most prominent traits in the political conduct of the King. Had the Bill even passed the Lords, it is probable that, under his present impressions, His Majesty would have withheld the Royal assent, and thus have defeated it. *Nat. Jour.*

We learn from the New Orleans Advertiser of the 8th ult. that three ships from England had arrived at Tampico within three weeks, bringing several engineers many miners, and a large quantity of machinery, for working the Mexican mines. *Nat. Jour.*

BOSTON, JULY 4.

The late steam boat disasters have opened the eyes of the New Yorkers. They have established "safety barges," to be towed by steam boats, for the accommodation of passengers. One of these, the Lady Clinton, started from New-York for Albany on Thursday afternoon, with about 300 passengers—she was towed by the steam boat Commerce, and it was expected would make the passage in 20 hours. This is certainly an improvement in steam navigation. *Commercial Gazette.*

North American Review.—We understand that 3000 copies of this excellent work are now struck off. No. 48, for July, was issued on Friday last. *ib.*

Ominous.—The Recorder states that the frame of a Unitarian meeting-house was raised in Northampton on Monday last, and blown down by a gale of wind the same day. *ib.*

The allied banks of Boston last week sent up about $30,000 on the two banks at Hartford, which was paid in specie; and on Thursday last, the Hartford banks took from Boston $162,000 in specie. *ib.*

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, *July* 14.

Cotton, 17 cents, nominal. Bacon 6 1-2 a 7 1-2. Candles, mould, 14 a 15. Coffee, 18 a 21. Corn, $1 25 a 1 50. Flour, superfine $7. Iron, 6. Lime, 2 25 a 2 50. Molasses, 37 1-2 a 40. Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 40 a 50. Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11. Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90; Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5. Tin, 1-3 x $16 to 18. Wheat, new, 1 50.

Salisbury:

JULY 25, 1825.

ORDINATION.

The Presbytery of Concord met, agreeably to adjournment, at *Unity*, in this county, on Friday, the 15th instant, for the purpose of Ordaining the Rev. Mr. WATTS, a licentiate of said Presbytery, as an Evangelist, at the special request of the united congregations of Unity and Joppa. The Presbytery constituted, by prayer; after which, Mr. Watts, although laboring under great bodily indisposition, delivered a very excellent and impressive discourse, from the 5th chap. of Romans, and 1st verse: "Therefore, being justified by Faith, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ." The Presbytery then proceeded, in accordance with the discipline of the Church, to the usual trials and examinations, previous to ordination; all of which, with the sermon, were highly approved and sustained.

On the following day, Saturday, in the presence of an immense, solemn, and interested audience, Mr. Watts was set apart to the office of an Evangelist, by prayer and the laying on the hands of the Presbytery.

The Ordination Sermon was preached by the Rev. J. O. Freeman, from Acts, 20th chap. and 24th verse. The Rev. Mr. Gould, of Statesville, presided, and gave the charge to the newly ordained Bishop, and to the united congregations of Unity and Joppa.

The next day, Sunday, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, to not less than five hundred communicants. During the whole of this solemn and interesting occasion, the most perfect good order and decorum were observed; and an intensity of feeling, a moral grandeur, a beautiful and sublime simplicity, accompanied the truly apostolical exercises, which all the mere external trappings of the proudest hierarchy, could not have effected.

COMMUNICATED.

THE NATIONAL ROAD.

Gen. Bernard, Col. Shriver, and the other gentlemen composing the brigade of U. S. engineers, left this town on Wednesday last, and proceeded northward, in continuation of their reconnoisance of the country, with a view to the location of the route of the National Road. As we briefly mentioned in our last, these gentlemen arrived here on Saturday, the 16th inst. in two parties, by different routes—they having separated at Monticello, Georgia, Gen. Bernard, Capt. Poussin, and Lieut. Dutton, took the upper route, and came, we understand, by way of Madison, Athens, and Danielsville, Georgia, and Pendleton, Greenville, and Spartanburg, S. C., and Lincolnton, Beattie's Ford, &c. in this state, to Salisbury; the other party, composed of Col. Shriver, and Lieut. Triplett, from Monticello, passed through Greensboro' and Washington, Geo. crossed Savannah river at Petersburgh, and passing through, or near, Abbeville, Laurens, Union, Pinckneyville, Blairsville, and Yorkville, S. C. and Charlotte, &c. to Salisbury, N. C. Col. Shriver, and those in company with him, arrived here between 10 and 11 o'clock, A. M.; Gen. Bernard, and his company, arrived at about 4 P. M. of the same day—there being only about four hours difference in the time of the two parties reaching here; the distance from here to Monticello, the place at which they separated, is about 250 miles: From hence, and from the opinion of the Engineers, we are enabled to state, that there is but little difference in the distance of the two routes.

During the stay, of four days, of these gentlemen in Salisbury, they were visited by most of the principal citizens of the place; and, from their urbanity and gentlemanly deportment, they have left a most favorable and happy impression on all who had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with them.

In all probability, it will be three or four years before the actual commencement of the construction of the contemplated Road; but *wherever* it is made, or *wherever* it is located, we have the fullest pledge in the distinguished characters and extensive acquirements of the gentlemen engaged in the topographical examination, (upon whose report the decision by government will mainly depend) that the best interests of the southern country will be subserved by their labors and recommendations.

Col. Shriver is a gentleman of as much practical knowledge, perhaps, in civil engineering and turnpike-making, as any other man in our country. He was the superintendant of the construction of the great Cumberland National Turnpike, for more than fourteen years; and since then, he has constantly been in the service of the general government—of which, he possesses the entire confidence, and is highly respected by all the members of the administration.

Gen. Bernard is, by all accounts, the most learned and scientific Topographical Engineer, either native or alien, in the United States. A distinguished English authoress, (Miss Wright) in her "Views of Society and Manners in America," thus speaks of Gen. Bernard, whom she met with in New-York:

"General Bernard is a native of France, and one of the earliest and most distinguished scholars of the Polytechnic school. His manners, simple and modest as those of a sage, frank and independent as those of a soldier; his principles, talents, varied knowledge, and profound science, such as do honour to his school and his nation. After the battle of Waterloo, (in which he received six wounds at Napoleon's side,) and the return of Louis, he resigned his commission, and retired to private life with his family. The king twice solicited his service, but he replied, that having been *aide-de-camp* to the Exemperor, and honoured with his intimacy, he could not enter into the service of the reigning family without drawing upon himself the suspicion that, in conduct as well as opinion, he was guided by interest. His conduct as an officer, and skill as an engineer, were so well known and acknowledged throughout Europe, that he received invitations from two other courts, Bavaria and Holland, both of which he successively declined, urging the same reasons that he had pleaded to the French monarch. He remained retired in his chateau, and would have remained there still, but for the vexation and inconvenience which the underlings of the court knew how to bring to the firesides of the suspected foes of legitimacy. He was teased and teased till his patience became exhausted, when he addressed himself to the government of the United States, and made a tender of his services. They were accepted with every expression of respect and satisfaction, and he was placed immediately in the corps of Engineers, with the same rank that he held in the army of France. The United States are believed to have received in him an inestimable treasure."

The General Assembly of Rhode Island adjourned on the 2d inst. The Governor was allowed $400, and the Lieut. Gov. $200, in full for their salaries the last year. We believe the legislature of Rhode Island meets twice a year; and they can well afford to meet that often, if the other branches of government are no more expensive than the Gov. and lieut. Gov.

It is stated in the Baltimore "Genius of Universal Emancipation," that a gentleman from Virginia, applied to the Colonization Society in that city for the purpose of making arrangements with them to procure the passage, to Liberia, (the American colony of free blacks in Africa,) of *eighty-eight* slaves, which he had emancipated. Besides paying their passage, he furnishes them with agricultural implements, to cultivate their farms after they get there. This act of benevolence and philanthropy is, we believe, unparalleled in our country. A few weeks since, a gentleman belonging to this state, (a Mr. Patterson, of Orange county,) manumitted *eleven* of his slaves, for the purpose of sending them to the colony in Africa. Such acts as these, speak louder in commendation of the real humanity and benevolence of the authors, than volumes of declarations and professions.

CHANGING NAMES.

In the Boston Gazette of the 4th inst. we notice the publication of a law of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for *changing the names* of TWENTY-ONE persons! Among these names, we find that of Miss *Clarissa Lee*—who, we suppose, having become impatient of the tardy process of matrimony, has, in spite of the ungallant swains in her neighborhood, got her name *changed* by *statute*, to that of *Clarissa Johnson*. From what peculiar motive all these people were actuated, in wishing their names altered, we cannot divine; most probably, however, for various reasons. But one of them, in our estimation, had the best of all reasons—which was, that he had *too much name*: Pierre Francis Henry Thomas Wilson Melville, was his original name; but by the statute above mentioned, one half of this *cognomen* is dispensed with—so that Mr. Melville is now authorised to write his name "Thomas Wilson Melville." "*Thomas Jefferson* Shed, may take the name of *Samuel Adams* Shed," says the statute: *Adams* having now, we suppose, become more fashionable than *Jefferson!*

"A rail-way is now commenced in the state of New-York—a survey for one is now going forward in Pennsylvania."—*Catawba Journal.*

Where, in the state of New-York, has a rail-way been *commenced?* ED. WEST. CARO.

"Eubulus, of Rowan," and "Fair Play," shall be attended to as soon as we can possibly make room for them, consistently with a proper regard to other subjects that claim our absolute and immediate attention.

Our muses' seat, in the absence of the beautiful flowers of our old and much admired acquaintance, "Osmina," has almost been grown over with thorns and brambles; but as she has again "wak'd her wood notes wild," we may anticipate that a new and racy-fragrance will be imparted to it. In a few days, we will introduce "Osmina" to our poesy-bower.

THE U. STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Examination of the Cadets at the Military Academy closed last week, having occupied a number of days of most assiduous attention on the part of visiters, teachers, and cadets. During great part of the time, the Exercises commenced, in the presence of the Board of Visiters, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and continued with little intermission until 7 in the evening. The Report, which the visiters were required to make, has been forwarded to the War Department, and will shew the high state of efficiency and great national importance of this Institution. At the close of the labors of the occasion, the Cadets, in number two hundred and fifty, coming from each State nearly in the ratio of Congressional representation, were addressed, at the instance of the Board of Visiters, by Mr. EVERETT, the distinguished Representative Elect from Massachusetts. His address is represented by our correspondents as having been one of the most eloquent, and, it is added, one of the most impressive exhortations ever listened to in any Academic Hall. "As a parent," says one of our correspondents, "I rejoice that my sons (not cadets) were present to hear him." Considering that this is said by one who is competent to judge correctly on the subject, we can hardly conceive of a happier compliment to the merits of the Address. Mr. E. is, for his age, undoubtedly one of the most highly gifted men in our country. *Nat. Intel.*

Mr. Poinsett, our Minister to Mexico, arrived at the capital of that republic the latter part of May, where he was received in the most splendid and cordial manner. On the night of the 29th, an elegant ball was given, in honor of his arrival, by Mr. Wilcocks, the American Consul; which was attended by Gen. Victoria, the President of Mexico, and Gen. Wilkinson, formerly of the U. S. army. On the 1st of June, Mr. Poinsett presented his credentials to the government; upon which occasion he made an address to the President, which is spoken very highly of.

CHARLESTON PRICES, *July* 11.

Cotton, S. Island, 60 to 75, stained do. 30 to 35; Maine and Santee, 50 to 60; short staple, 20 a 24 cts.; Whiskey 26 a 28; Bacon, 5½ a 7; Hams, 8 a 9; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 25 a 26; Coffee, Prime Green, 18½ a 19. Inf. to good, 16 a 18.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 5 per cent. dis.; Newbern and Cape Fear do. 5 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1 a 1½ per cent. dis.; Darien Bank Notes 7½ per cent. dis.

Married,

In this county, on the 10th inst. by Henry C. Kern, Esq. Mr. D. John Hall to Miss Nancy Robley.

Also, in this county, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. James Stafford, Mr. William P. Graham to Miss Mary Barr.

Also, on the 14th inst. by Williamson Harris, Esq. Mr. Alexander May to Miss Rosy Linbough, all of this county.

On the 17th inst. at the seat of Joseph Perkins, Esq. Burke county, by the Rev. Robert J. Miller, Mr. Allen Connelly to Miss Elizabeth Perkins.

Died,

In Mecklenburg county, on the 5th inst. Andrew Lawson, Esq. aged 66 years.

Also, in Mecklenburg county, on the 2d July, inst. Col. Milas J. Robinson, in the 39th year of his age. He was, at his death, Col. commandant of the Cabarrus and Mecklenburg Regiment of Cavalry; and was esteemed as a gentleman of uncommon worth and respectability.

In the city of New-York, on the 5th inst. Charles G. Haines, Esq. Adjutant-General of that state.

By Saturday's Mail.

Dr. Wm. Henderson, is announced as a candidate for Congress, in the Newbern district, in opposition to the late member, Mr. Speight.

John Hall, of Rutherford county, and Alexander H. McRae, of Fayetteville, have been licensed to practice law in the Superior Courts of this State.

Thomas Ruffin, Esq. of Hillsboro', as we stated on report in our last, was unanimously appointed by the Gov. and Council, a Judge of the Superior Courts of this state, *vice* Geo. R. Badger, Esq. resigned.

The *Naval Court Martial* on Tuesday, finished the examination of witnesses in regard to the Faxardo affair, and adjourned at an early hour to give an opportunity to the Judge Advocate to collect and arrange the documentary testimony relating to the charge against Commodore Porter on that ground. The other charge, of insubordination and unofficerlike conduct, has not yet been touched. *Nat. Intel.*

Milan, 18th of May.—It is believed that conferences will be held between the Chancellor of Austria, and the Ambassadors of France, Russia, Prussia, and England, about the 1st of June; and also with the Ministers of Naples, Tuscany, Parma, and Sardinia, at which conferences a Cardinal, as Representative of the Holy Father, will assist.

Two subjects will be under discussion. A proposed arrangement between the Greeks and the Ottoman Porte, and an Italian Confederation, similar to the Germanic. The first is rendered the more necessary, as it is generally admitted that the belligerents are unable to terminate the contest. So say you!

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, July 12.

The packet ship York arrived from London last evening, bringing files of papers to the 6th of June. The ship Triton from Havre, arrived at Boston, brings Paris papers to the 8th of June.

Mr. Rush, (our late Minister at London, and present Secretary of the Treasury) arrived, with his family, in the former vessel.

An interesting debate took place in the British House of Commons on the 3d ult. on a proposition for granting 200,000*l*, to compensate certain citizens of the United States for Slaves captured by the British Army during the late war.

Lieut. General Sir H. Turner is appointed Governor of the Bermudas.

The price of Cotton is rather on the decline.

The Chamber of Peers and Deputies re-assembled at Paris on the 7th inst.

A tremendous fire broke out at Bordeaux on the 2d ult. which destroyed property to the amount of four millions of franks.

The Paris papers of the 8th, give an animated account of the Coronation of the King of France, and of his public entry into Paris on his return.

UPPER PERU.

Letters received in New-York from Buenos Ayres, dated May 10th, say that General Olaneta, who commanded the remnant of the royal army in Upper Peru had been killed in battle. Olaneta had 700 royal troops, and was defeated by 300 Patriot troops—200 royalists were found dead on the field of battle.

The battle lasted from three o'clock, P. M. till seven. All the baggage and military appointments of Olaneta were taken. Not one enemy remains on the soil of Columbus. *The Country is Free.*

The Government of Spain has transmitted the appointment of General-in-Chief for Peru to Olaneta; and orders to Generals La Serna and Canterac, to return to Spain. Poor, imbecile Ferdinand! Olaneta is dead—and your authority in South-America is dead: and, had justice its due, you would have been *dead* long since.

Proposals

FOR publishing in Wilkesborough, North-Carolina, a weekly Paper, to be entitled the "WESTERN FARMER,"

by *WILLIAM AUSTIN.*

It has ever been customary for an Editor, when he becomes a candidate for the patronage of the public, to give a faint outline of the path he will pursue. For the Editor of the Farmer to do this, will require but few words; and he will not multiply promises, lest, by their multiplicity, they depreciate in value. It will be sufficient for him to say, that in the management of his paper, private character shall ever remain inviolable; and public measures shall be freely discussed, without fear, favor or affection: That his selections shall be such as neither to offend the delicate, to depress the feeble, nor pass the guilty without castigation.

Agriculture, as the name of this paper would seem to import, shall meet with his first attention. Commerce and politics shall in no wise be forgotten; and Religion shall be entitled to that rank in the columns of the Farmer, which, as the parent of Mercy, she may justly claim. In short, it shall be the assiduous aim of the Editor, to mix together a suitable proportion of the gay, the grave and the useful, so as to make the Farmer, as far as lies in his power, a useful fireside companion to manhood, and a useful instructer to the youth of that country, where, above all others, that aphorism of the Philosopher, that "wisdom is wealth," is most clearly verified.

To say any thing of the utility of a publication of this nature, were useless: on all hands it is admitted. But in an inland town where the means of information are, at best, but limited, the advantages to be derived from a periodical publication are incalculable. The Editor therefore requests that all who feel any interest in the growth and prosperity of the country, both in wealth and in morals, would lend a helping hand to an establishment which, he believes, needs but a fair trial to become permanent and useful.

The paper will be printed on a demi-royal sheet, on new type, once a week, and delivered to subscribers at $3 per annum, if paid in advance, and $3 50 if payment be delayed to the end of the year. t73 *WILLIAM AUSTIN.*

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to this jail, on the 14th of this instant, a *negro man*, who says his name is *Lister*, about twenty-one years old, as he says, but looks rather older, is of a yellow complexion, about five feet 7 or 8 inches high, tolerably chunky built, with a small scar on his cheek under his left eye: He says he belongs to Wade Waring, of Edisto District, South-Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

CHARLES PHELPS, *Jailer.*

Wilkesboro', N. C. July 16th, 1825. 3t70

Notice.

EITHER left my pocket-book on the counter or table of Mr. Fraley's, Salisbury, N. C. or lost it between that place and the north-side of Beard's Bridge, on the Yadkin river, at Mr. Locke's plantation, on Thursday the fifth instant, which contained as follows: One bond on John Lavy, for a certain negro girl named Roda, about seventeen years of age, which reads—"The State of Alabama, Limestone county: I promise to deliver unto Alexander Miller, or his assigns, a certain negro girl named Roda, or five hundred dollars in cash, whenever called for;" date not recollected. One note of hand, of fifty dollars, payable one day after date, and dated 12th day of May, 1825, payable by John Savry and Vincent Kelly to myself; also, one note of hand, signed by Vincent Kelly to myself, for the sum of three dollars, bearing date one day after date, and dated 13th day of May, 1825; one receipt of William Hughs, const. Alabama, Lawrence county, for a note of hand for twelve dollars, signed by Thomas Killum to myself; also, several receipts and papers not recollected; between twenty and twent-five dollars in cash—one note of the state of Georgia, of five dollars; three five and one two dollar notes of North-Carolina; some other change not recollected. Any person having said pocket-book, or finding the same, and delivering it and the contents to the subscriber, shall be reasonably compensated. ALEX. MILLER.

Salisbury, N. C. 11th July, 1825. 3t70

P. S. Also, one note of hand on Vincent Kelly, for fifty dollars, bearing date the 13th day of May, 1825, payable to myself. A. M.

Notice.

BEING appointed by the last will and testament of John Howard, sen. dec'd. as his executor; and being anxious to settle his estate as soon as it can conveniently be done, I request all persons indebted to the said deceased, to come forward and make payment, as the money is needed to settle the debts, and no indulgence can be given; and those to whom he is indebted, are requested to present their claims within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of a recovery.

BENJ. HOWARD, *Executor.*

July 14, 1825. 3t70

The Muse.

SONG.

I envy not the mighty great,
Those powerful rulers of the state
Who settle nations as they please,
And govern at th' expense of ease.

Far happier the shepherd's swain,
Who daily drudges on the plain,
And nightly in some humble shed,
On rushy pillows lays his head.

No curs'd ambition breaks his rest,
No factious wars divide his breast;
His flock, his pipe, and artless fair,
Are all his hope, and all his care.

HOPE.

Eternal Hope! when yonder spheres sublime,
Pealed their first notes to sound the march of time,
Thy joyous youth began—but not to fade.
When all the sister planets have decayed,
When rapt in fire the realms of others glow,
And Heaven's last thunder shakes the world below;
Then, undismayed, shalt o'er the ruins smile,
And light thy torch at Nature's funeral pile.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRAWING ROOM OF A VILLAGE INN.

On casting my eyes round the room the idea suddenly struck me, that every one of the company was simultaneously employed in the act of *drawing*, yet each in a different sense of the word. Mine host was in the act of drawing a jug of ale from a cask that stood in the corner of the room, while I was quietly drawing a bill, on the girdle placed across my knee by way of a desk: Miss Molly was busily employed in drawing the curtains of the state bed, for the accommodation of as many of the travellers as chose to be flea-bitten: the post boy was drawing the cork of a gin bottle with appropriate vigor, while the scullion was still more vigorously employed in drawing the fire with her flannel petticoat: the cook was drawing the bowels out of a fat goose by the fire-side, and the nurse was drawing little Tommy about the room in a go-cart; my fellow travellers were in the act of drawing lots which of them should benefit by the only spare bed, while an artist looking personage, in the corner, was drawing a sketch of the motley group around him; the dragoon in the corner was in the position of drawing his cutlass to brighten its blade, and corporal Flanigan, by his side, was drawing the trigger of his piece to try the lock; mine hostess was leisurely employed drawing her congou in the tea-pot; and lastly, the village apothecary was drawing a jaw-tooth from the sweet mouth of the dairy maid. So, Mr. Editor, with your accustomed candor, I think you will allow my hotel, pro tempore, the polite appellation of a "drawing room."

English paper.

TO MAKE SALT BUTTER FRESH.

Put four pounds of salt butter into a churn with four quarts of new milk, and a small portion of arnotts. Churn them together, and in about an hour take out the butter, and use it exactly as fresh butter, by washing it in water and adding the customary quantity of salt. This is a singular experiment. The butter gains about three ounces in each pound, and is in every respect equal to fresh butter. It would be greatly improved by the addition of two or three ounces of fine sugar, in powder. A common earthen churn answers the same purpose as a wooden one, and may be purchased at any pot shop.

It is common to say, that a liar will not be believed, although he should speak the truth; but the converse of this proposition is equally true, but more unfortunate; that a man who has gained a reputation for veracity, will not be discredited, although he should utter that which is *false;* but he that would make use of a reputation for veracity to establish a lie, would set fire to the temple of truth, with a faggot stolen from her altar

FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN.

Publishers of newspapers sometimes receive queer letters concerning the fate of some of their papers—the following note, pithy and to the point, was received by us this morning from the country:

..... *June*, 1825.

Sir: The paper which you send to this office for——, is not taken out—one of the firm having run away, and the other I think not able to pay; you had better, therefore, stop it.

We think so too.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.....NO. 1.

Mr. Editor: The convention question has, for various reasons, lain dormant for a considerable length of time; but those reasons having ceased to operate, it follows, as a matter of course, that its discussion should be revived, and prosecuted with that patriotic zeal which its importance imperiously demands.—With this view, I have commenced the subject, with the expectation that all the real friends of the measure will lend their aid, and exert their influence, to accomplish an object in which every person regarding *equal rights*, must feel deeply interested. Hitherto, this question has been ably discussed; and it has been presented to the people in such a variety of shapes, that there appears little room to add any thing new to the subject. But it is the duty of every friend to good government, and of every North Carolinian, who feels interested for the character of the state, and the political privileges of its citizens, to use all honest means to revise its present unjust and defective constitution. As the people are the only legitimate fountain of power; and as it is from them that the constitutional charter under which they live is derived; it is strictly consonant to a republican theory to recur to the same original authority whenever it may be necessary to enlarge, diminish, or new-model the powers of government. In accordance with this doctrine, (which is sanctioned by the wisest of statesmen that America has produced,) the people of North Carolina have unalterably determined to meet in convention, and form a constitution more perfect than that which was made and ratified in 1776; and which will be better adapted to the circumstances of the times in which we live.

The present constitution was formed when this country was involved in war; at a time when it cannot be supposed that the minds of the people were in that state of cool and calm deliberation, which is absolutely necessary to the wise and correct formation of a state constitution. And had the country been in a state of profound peace, at the *time* the constitution was formed, it cannot be supposed that human ingenuity could have predicted the great changes and contingencies which have since happened: and it must be admitted that the human mind is in a state of progressive improvement; consequently the people are now (in a state of universal peace) better qualified to form a constitution than they were fifty years ago, in a state of actual war.

In enumerating the many grievances under which the people at present labor, the first, and most prominent, is, that of representation in the General Assembly. According to the present ratio of representation, a *minority* rules the *majority* of the freemen of North Carolina. This is directly opposed to the fundamental principles of a republican government; whose maxim is, that the *majority must rule*. This proves, incontestibly, that we are in a state of political vassalage; and that there is no other method by which we can gain our political freedom than that of a convention. The importance, therefore, of this measure, will be readily admitted by every discerning and candid person, no matter in what section of the state he may be situated.

The convention question is at present warmly agitated in Virginia, and there can be no doubt of its final success. Experience has proved that their state constitution is extremely defective; it was formed at an early period, like that of North Carolina; and they are now determined (as we are) to expunge its imperfections. LUCIUS.

July 13th, 1825.

FROM THE NATIONAL ÆGIS.

Specimen of a New explanatory Dictionary, which has not nor ever will be published.

DRUNK, a. [from drink]—Over the Bay—half seas over—Hot—High Painted—Cut—Shaved—Jamm'd—Disguised—Damage—Corned—Snuffy—Swiped—Smoky—Cocked—Half Cocked—Just so—Unsteady—Top Heavy—Fuddled—High—Groggy—Smashed—Crank—Slued—Salted—Down—Swipesy—How fare ye—On the leelurch—Quite witty—Gay—All sails set—Bumpical—Three sheets in the wind—On a spree—Well under the way—Well on't to live—Blowing it out—keeping it up—Boozy—Making Virginia fence.

RUM, (s.)—Oh be Joyful—Oil of Joy—The Comfortable—Anti-fogmatic—Something to drink—Stimulus—Opodeldoc—Easy to Nature—The Creature—Steam of the Jug—Hawks Eye—Jonathan—Obediah—Your nose off—Tangle Legs.

SOVEREIGN REMEDIES.

For the gout, toast and water; whooping cough, ipecacuanha; bile, exercise; corns, easy shoes; blue-devils, blue ruin; rheumatism, new flannel and patience; tooth-ache, pluck it out; debt, oralic acid; love, matrimony.

FROM THE PARIS (MAINE) OBSERVER

At a recent Squirrel Hunt in this town, the following number of Quadrupeds were killed:

Squirrels, 466; Woodpeckers, 48; Crows, 36; Foxes, 7; Bobalinks, 74; Pigeons, 64; Woodcocks, 23; Hawks, 10; Woodchucks, 49; Owls, 4; Skunks, 12; Partridge, 1. Whole numbers 784.

To lessen the number of our desires, at least produces the same effect as proportionably to increase the means of gratifying them—and he who can reduce his wishes within the limit of the real demands of nature, will place himself beyond the reach of by far the greater number of the usual sources of discontent.

Classical School,

IN HILLSBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Rev. William Hooper, respectfully informs the public, that he has associated himself with Mr. John Rodgers, who has been for several years Principal of the Hillsboro' Academy, in the future conduct of this Institution.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Trustees to the joint care of the Hillsborough Academy, announce to Parents and Guardians, that they will exert themselves to make thorough scholars of those who may be committed to their care. The School will be conducted on the plan of the most approved Classical Schools in our country, of which the subscribers have taken pains to obtain particular information. Youth will be prepared for the Sophomore Class in the University. The School will be divided into four or five Classes, and none will be admitted by those who become members of one of the regular classes; this school being intended for those whose objects is to obtain a complete and liberal education.

Tuition, Thirty Dollars per annum, or Fifteen per season, to be paid always in advance. Board may be had at Ten Dollars per month. The exercises of the ensuing session will commence on the first Monday in July. t68

JOHN RODGERS.
June 15th. WILLIAM HOOPER.

Coach Making Business.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public at large, that they have commenced the above business in the town of Salisbury, on Main street, next house north-east of the Jail; where they will be prepared to execute any Job in their line of business, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. They have on hand, and will keep, Pannel and Stick

Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.

of as neat quality as any ever made in the place. Any kind of Carriages can be had by applying to the subscribers: and they hope by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Repairs of any kind will be done in a neat and handsome style. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and faithfully executed, by the public's humble servants.

WEST & BROWN.
Salisbury, June 9th, 1825. 62

REVELL & TEMPLETON,

TAILORS, SALISBURY,

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their friends of Salisbury and the public generally, that they have commenced the *Tailoring Business* in a new Shop, built for the purpose, situated in Main street, next door south-west of Mr. E. Cress' store, likewise opposite to Mr. Thomas Allison's store, and quite convenient to every store in Town; where they are better prepared than ever to accommodate any gentlemen with Tailoring, and in the most fashionable and neatest style. Any person wishing to vary from the prevailing fashions of the different seasons, can have their fancies suited by giving necessary directions.

Revell & Templeton have put themselves to considerable trouble and expense for the purpose of having a complete and lasting establishment in this place, for which it appears its citizens have been long in want of. There will be no necessity, for the future, of any gentlemen putting themselves to the trouble and inconvenience of going or sending off to other parts of the country for their clothing, when they can be equally as well accommodated at home, where they get their own support. The public will please to recollect, that all the ingenuity and taste necessary to our business, is not particularly confined to one set of cities or towns—that Salisbury has a share; and we flatter ourselves we will establish the fact by the work which shall be turned out of our shop for the future.

We have become subscribers, annually, for ten years, to a couple of gentlemen in Philadelphia, who make it a business to send the fashions to any part of the United States: the plan which they have adopted for that purpose, is so complete, that any person understanding it thoroughly, and possessing sufficient ingenuity and practice of cutting, and the great art of putting different garments together, (which we boldly assert we do) can give to their customers the different fashions with as much accuracy and taste as they can be got in Philadelphia or any other town in the United States.

We have just received the latest fashions, which are quite different to those of the last season; likewise, one of us has just returned from off a tour to a number of large northern towns, and made it a business to go into a number of Tailors' shops in each town, for the purpose of gaining all the information possible, appertaining to our business. We hope, by paying that attention which our business requires, to receive an equal share of public patronage.

We here return our sincere thanks to those who have encouraged us in our line of business since our commencement in this place.

We would be very glad to take one or two boys to the business, who can come well recommended, and not over fifteen years old.

June 3, 1825. 61

Ordnance Department.

Washington, 4th June, 1825.

SEALED Proposals will be received by this Department until the 1st day of June next, for furnishing the following Cannon Balls, viz: Seven thousand five hundred 24 pounder Cannon Balls, to be delivered at Fort Delaware, near Newcastle, Delaware.

Six thousand 24 pounder Cannon Balls, to be delivered at New-Orleans.

The Balls are to be cast in iron moulds, and to be delivered on or before the first day of October, 1826. They will be inspected at the manufactories, and at the expense of the United States; but they are to be delivered, at the places mentioned, at the cost and risk of the contractors.

The Proposals should be made separately for each parcel, and should state the price per *pound*.

Persons disposed to offer proposals will be furnished, on application, with the dimensions of the balls, and the regulation for inspecting them.

GEO. BOMFORD,
Brevet Col. on Ordnance Service.
June 4. t71

Married, in Caswell County, (N. C.) on the 10th ult. Mr. William Bean, to Miss Sarah E. Greenfield.

If fate shall to their wishes yield,
(And fate to true love leans,)
Time may bestow on this *Greenfield*,
A lovely crop of *Beans*.

To be drawn this Month.

The whole in ONE DAY,

BY the *Improved Mode of Drawing*, secured by Letters Patent under the Seal of the U. States.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND.....No. 5.

The whole to be completed in *One Day*, and will positively take place in the City of *Baltimore*, on the 27th of July.

Highest Prize, $40,000!!

SCHEME:

1	$40,000	$40,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
10	1,000	10,000
30	100	3,000
50	50	2,500
200	20	4,000
250	10	2,500
500	6	3,000
20,000	4	80,000
21,043	*Prizes.*	$160,000
40,000	*Tickets.*	$160,000

NOT ONE BLANK TO A PRIZE.

☞ The Brilliancy of this Scheme, (being on the Improved Mode,) is *altogether unprecedented.* Adventurers will remark the low rate of Tickets—the very trifling risk incurred, *(there not being one Blank to a Prize,)* and that the Capital Prize of *Forty Thousand Dollars*, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the *certainty of obtaining at least one Prize* by the purchase of two Tickets or two Shares—(one Odd and one Even Number,) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of Tickets or Shares.

Whole Tickets $5 00 | *Quarters* $1 25
Halves 2 50 | *Eighths* 62

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (odd and even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange-Office, No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore;

Where in late State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 *Dollars!!!* 40,000 *Dols.*—2 of 20,000 *Dols.*—3 of 10,000 *Dols.*—besides no less than *twelve capitals* of 5,000 *Dollars, &c. &c. and where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.*

☞ Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid) will meet our accustomed prompt attention. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—*Baltimore.*

☞ Adventurers at a distance may at all times with confidence forward their Remittances to *Cohen's Office;* for if the Scheme should be drawn when their orders arrive, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or will be invested in the most advisable Scheme, next to be drawn.

Baltimore, July 1, 1825. 2t68

Strayed or Stolen,

ON the 5th inst. from the subscriber in Salisbury, a chesnut colored *Horse*, tolerably large, 7 or 8 years old, blind of one eye, all of his feet white, and is branded on the left shoulder with an S, and something else not recollected. Any person who will return said horse to the subscriber in Salisbury, or give information where he can be found, shall be well recompensed for his trouble and expenses.

STEPHEN COWAN.
Salisbury, May 20, 1825. 65

Glass Ware.

TO Druggists, China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and dealers in Glassware.

20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart bottles; 5000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 3000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do.; 5000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do. common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle; Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars, assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists; and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do. druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes; 2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 2000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes. 3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, different sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOTT,
Corner of Second and Race-sts. Philadelphia.

☞ 3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

March 1, 1825. 60tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, (living about five miles west of Lincolnton,) on the 26th day of May, a negro boy named *BILL*, about 20 years of age, dark complexion, about five feet six or eight inches high, eyes considerably sunk in his head; he has no other particular marks, except a scar on the inside of his left thigh, occasioned by the cut of a knife, and several large warts on his face; he had on (when last seen in the neighborhood) a blue broadcloth coat and pantaloons; he was raised in the neighborhood of Petersburg, in Virginia, and it is probable that he is trying to get back again. The above reward will be given by me, to any one that will deliver him to me, or to secure him in any jail so that I can get him again. CHARLES SHOLL.
July 4th, 1825. 4t69.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

The Soun, Moon, Tuisco, Wodon, Thor, Friga, and Seater, were Saxon gods;—to each of whom one day in the week was consecrated. Sun's day, Moon's day, Friga's day, and Seater's day. Hence the names of Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for *Ginning of Cotton*, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. JA: FISHER.
October 18, 1824. 31

PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON

Vial and Bottle Factories

IN BLAST.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dra. to 8 ounces; Patent Medicine Vials, of every description; Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon; Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons; Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons; Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers; Carboys, Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons; Confectioners' Show Bottles, and preserving do.; Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon; Quart and half gallon bottles; Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopia, American Eagle, and common ribband Pocket Flasks; Salter Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles; Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles; With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms. 54

T. W. DYOTT, north-east corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia. Oct. 12, 1824.

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delamoth *vs.* Ann C. Smith, Willis Nall, Jane P. Nall, and Caroline E. Nall; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, replevy and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery.

Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. c. c.
Printer's fee, $4. 3mt66

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. Westley Reynolds and Co. *vs.* Robt. Westmoreland: original attachment, levied on land, and Nathaniel Hobbs summoned as garnishee in this case. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Westmoreland, the defendant, has absconded, and is not in this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in August next, and plead or demur, or the plaintiff will have judgment entered according to his demand.

3mt72 ROBT. SIMONTON, Clk.

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May session, A. D. 1825: Nathan Chaffin *vs.* Joseph Sater: judicial attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant to appear at the court-house in Rockford, on the second Monday in August next, and plead or demur to said attachment, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him for said plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, clerk of said court, at office, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1825.

3mt71 JO. WILLIAMS, c. c.

State of North-Carolina.

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. James H. Houston *vs.* Robert Westmoreland: Original attachment, returned levied, &c. It is ordered by the court, to whose satisfaction it appears, that the defendant has removed beyond the bounds of this state, that the said defendant appear at the next term of said court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, replevy the property levied on, and plead, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

t71 Test: R. SIMONTON, Clk.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825: Alexander F. Russel *vs.* Marvil Suggs; original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian three months, giving notice to said defendant to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, to replevy, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly. DAN'L. COLEMAN, c. c. c.

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